CLOSE OF A SEASON OF ECONOMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC CONFAB.

Political Science Association Elects Prof. J. A. Woodburn, of Indiana, President-The Last Symposium.

The Political Science Association of the Central States adjourned yesterday evening after listening to a programme that crowded nearly two days' work into one day. Next year the association will hold another joint meeting with the American Economic Association at Nashville, Tenn. The programme will be arranged similar to the one just completed. Each association will have separate sessions, but there will ceived its just recognition. Perhaps no be one or more days of joint meetings. From Nashville the members of the association will go by special train to New Orleans, where they will hold a joint meet-

elected as follows: President-Prof. J. A. Woodburn, University of Indiana. Vice Presidents-Prof. W. W. Folwell, University of Minnesota; Prof. F. F. Moore, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. J. H. Gray, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Prof. C. W. Tuttle, Wabash University, Crawfordsville, Ind. Secretary-Prof. G. W. Knight, Ohio State Treasurer-Prof. H. E. Bourne, Western

Reserve University, Cleveland. Most of the members of the American Economic Association had left the city before the session yesterday morning, and there were not more than fifty people present during yesterday's proceedings. The first paper on the programme yester-

of the University of Nebraska. An abstract tional state must be established.
"Wilson from the outset advocated that of the paper follows: "The lettres de cachet, one of the most typical institutions of old French society, have been aptly called the very essence

of public life,' before the revolution, al- which would necessarily suppose the absoough it is commonly believed that the than for any other cause. They formed the natural instrument of paternal authority in a social organization, making the family everything, and the individual practically nothing. The father was the head of the family, the image of God upon earth, and the first and sole judge of his children. To protect the honor of the family, he with an absolutism matched only by that of the Roman of old. The uses and abuses of lettres de cachet

in family affairs are summed up in the experiences of Maribeau previous to 1780. His case is both typical and notorious. The father of Mirabeau, commonly known as l'ami des hommes,' exhausted the patience of long-suffering ministers by reiterated demands for arbitrary orders, while the son, dragged from prison to prison, de-nounced the lettres de cachet in a work read throughout Europe, and immortalized his last imprisonment by his famous "Lettres de Vincennes.' A careful study of the sufferings of Mirabeau while 'a victim of the lettres de cachet' is not only indispensable to an understanding of the man's subsequent career, but offers also a definite knowledge of one of the most important and most characteristic institutions of the

ancient regim "The material for such a study is fairly abundant. It is found among the documents of the Archives Nationales and in the writing of Penchet, Montigny, Louinie, Stern and Mirabeau himself. But it is especially through the 130 odd manuscripts n the archives of the French capital that we are brought into direct contact with this tragedy of old France.

"Passing over Mirabeau's first confinement at Rhi, in 1768, I turn at once to that period of almost continuou surveillance or imprisonment, beginning with the year 1773 and ending with 1780. During this time he was the victim of many lettres de cachet and the inmate of four different prisons of state. All of these orders were not issued ander like conditions, for while the first was practically desired by Mirabeau, the last was resisted by him with all the means

in his power.
"Overwhelmed with debt, an order from
the King confined him to the family castle
of Mirabeau, rescued him from his credtors and saved the honor of the family. His father made no attempt to settle the debts, and his treatment of his son became more and more arbitrary and tyran-nical. From Mirabeau the young man was transferred to the city of Manasque and from there into actual confinement in the fortress of If. Favorable reports from the commandant counted for nothing: Miraeau was transported to the fortress of Joux, in eastern France. Fear of severe reatment here led him to escape, but he was arrested and confined in the castle of Learning that his father was preparing to confine him indefinitely at the fortress of Doulleus, Mirabeau escaped, and made his way to Holland. The following year he was brought back and placed in the donjon of Vincennes, where he remained three years. From Vincennes he went forth a natural opponent of gh-solutism and champion of individual lib-

REIGN OF TERROR IN PARIS.

Prof. Henry E. Bourne Takes a Topic from This Event.

The second paper of the morning session was by Prof. Henry E. Bourne, of the Western Reserve University, on "The Worship of Reason in Paris During the Reign of Terror." After reciting many of the incidents that led to the reign of terror and in historical work? It can, perhaps, remain an undifferentiated part of the his-"There is much popular misunderstand-

ing about the scenes in Paris which were suggested by these and many other incidents of October and early November. Take the abjuration of Gabel, the archbishop of Paris, as an instance. The night before this took place in the concame to his house a miscellaneous crowd of officials under the leadership of Anacharsis Cloots, late Prussian baron, now orator of the human race and dreamer of universal republics. These men persuaded Gabel by a mixture of threats and arguments to resign his office on the ground that such was the will of the people. They had first required him to abjure his minisistry, but he stoutly maintained there was nothing to abjure, since he knew no errors in his religion. Moreover, the account given in the Moniteur of his words was distorted, as he later affirmed to Bishop Gre-

gaire. "In regard to the worship of reason in Notre Dame, Nov. 10, it is customarily supposed there was some idolatrous adoration of a woman called the Goddess of Rea-This is a mistake. If we may accept the statement of one of the promoters of the movement as authority, a woman was chosen to personate 'Liberty' (not reason, it is to be noted), because it was feared that the ignorant populace might it is to be noted), because it was really adore a stone statue of liberty in a church where 'a god of bread' was wont to be adored, and it was believed that this danger could be obviated by having a liv- work by the needs of another science." ing woman take the part. When Notre Dame became a temple of reason, there religion. Momaro, the man to whom ref- nized by the members. erence has just been made, scouts the idea, as if, said he, we could worship reason, which is only a part of ourselves. In fact, this whole movement was not strictly athestic at all, for there is a strong flavor of derision in what the leaders say about it. It was really more political than religious

Awaroed Mighest Honors-World's Pair. ·DR:

in its character. Any popular support it



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THEIR SESSIONS END commanded came from the feeling among many people that the priests were against the revolution, and when political passions were embittered, this feeling led men to do things which in quieter times they would have abhorred. Probably the leaders hoped to climb to political power in the excitement and dismay caused by the occurrences, but Robespierre, before a month was over, reduced them to their proper position and opened the way for them to the scaffold."

FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION. The Work of James Wilson Dwelt Upon in a Paper.

A paper of considerable historical interest to students of American politics was by Professor A. C. McLaughlin, of the University of Michigan. It dealt with the work of James Wilson in the Philadelphia constitutional convention. In part the paper was as follows:

"The work of James Wilson in the Philadelphia convention that framed the Constitution of the United States has not reone saw more clearly than he the essen- to twenty-three, according to Congress) to tial characteristics of the problems to be secure the result expressed in the several solved or brought to their solution more real wisdom. His strength lay in the fact that he was, by training and by bent of or leans, where they will hold a joint meeting with the Tulane University, returning of practical politics was not his, but he had gleaned from history the principles of this series were the interstate groupings, had gleaned from history the principles of this series were the interstate groupings, cal, in their character. "To appreciate his work it is necessary

to call to mind the conditions of the time. These have often been misunderstood and falsely interpreted-rather the full and clear meaning of this period has not been grasped. It is not enough to say that the Confederate Congress lacked power in this or that particular. The need was not for a tinkering of the Confederation, but the organization of a state to cast one side the falsehood that lurked in the articles when they declared that each State retained its sovereignty. In order day was entitled "Mirabeau, a Victim of be obtained the nation must be adequately Lettres de Cachet," by Prof. Fred M. Fling, recognized in political institutions, a na-

the members of Congress should be divided among the States in proportion to the population, thus opposing the formation of the new government on the Confederate basis, lute equality of the States. The discussion employment of these orders was largely over this matter lasted several weeks, and loyed for family affairs of Representatives was concerned. But with regard to the Senate there was more diffistrength in opposition. Wilson and others fought valiantly, but at length a committee of one from each State was elected, and this committee brought in a compromise, giving to the States an equal voice in the Senate. Had Wilson succeeded in his advocacy of proportional representation in the upper house, the convention probably would have been broken up, but we cannot help admiring and sympathizing with the men who struggled so long and ably for the fullest recognition of the Nation and against the feeling of localism and of State selfishness that was so fully represented

in the convention. "Wilson's greatest speech contained clear exposition of the federal idea as it is do the college professors, and give their contained in the fact of dual citizenship, that each person in the new State was to owe immediate direct obedience to two governments. These governments were to occupy two distinct fields of political action, and in all their movements were to be free from interference from each other, provided that each kept within its own territory. Had Buchanan, in 1860, appreciated this fact of immediate allegiance and the direct relations of the citizens of South Carolina to the national government, the absurdities of his message would not have been written. "In spite of all that was done by Wilson to establish the proper political principles it is even more remarkable that he should have been so thoroughly democratic in all his feelings and sympathies. The conven-tion was in dread of the leveling tendencies of the time, in fear of popular fickleness and folly-not so Wilson. He advocated all the time a generous, not a narrow con-stitution, pleaded for a recognition of the people as the proper source of political authority, and in many ways and opated the full democracy of the nineteenth century. His work had at least some effect in making the government suitable for a democratic state and sensitive to the will of the people.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. A Paper by Prof. U. G. Weatherby, of

Indiana University. The last paper of the morning session was by Prof. U. G. Weatherby, of the University of Indiana. The subject was "History and Geography." An abstract made by Prof.

Weatherby follows: "Commissioner Harris has asserted that geographical environment has not materially affected American civilization, and that a study of environment with us becomes a sort of inventory of raw materials to be freely used by American ingenuity. This view is a phase of the general theory that physical forces affect civilization as it advances to its higher stages with ever lessening power. But Ratzel has shown that these forces may operate as strongly on the higher grades of culture as on the lower, through intensive action. And Paine has attempted to interpret, even in its highest forms, art and literature, through en-

"Some thinkers hold a view opposite to that first mentioned, making historical development merely the 'quantitative expression' of geographical forces. But the truer position takes a middle ground and recognizes that in advanced civilization man and nature react on each other almost equally, and that from this interaction such varied results are produced that no absolute law can be formulated. 'What place ought to be given geography

studied. But recent changes of method and point of view make geographical knowledge an essential part of historical interpretation. The writer contends that in advanced work a separate course in physical and historical geography ought to be given. "Professor Bryce says the parts of phys-ical geography of most import to the historian are: First, configuration of the earth's surface; second, meteorology and climate; third, mineral products and other branches of geography demanding attention are ethnological, sanitary, commercial, linguistic, political, military and legal. Ethnological geography is closely bound up with the history of this century. Com-

mercial geography cannot be separated from history itself.
"There is in English no suitable manual for a study of geography as related to history. Such a manual ought to summarize briefly the history of geography, relation of geography to history, the leading facts of physical geography and of historical geography. The maps ought to be superior to the average product of American and En-

glish map-making hitherto "One danger from specialized work in geography is already apparent in Germany. The geographical specialist studies only the very technical parts of his subject, giving little attention in instruction to those more general features which mainly concern the historian. The remedy is to put into the historical curriculum itself the necessary work in geography, as outlined above, leaving the geographer untrammeled in his own With the four papers during the morning session, there was no time for discussion was no intention of trying to invent a new of the various papers, and this was recog-

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Its Development from 1789 to 1805

Reviewed. "The Development of the Republican Party, 1789-1805, Geographically Considered,' was the subject of a paper by Dr. O. G. Libby, of the University of Wisconsin. In part, Dr. Libby said:

"The present paper is offered as a preliminary report upon the larger subject of American sectionalism. The method of investigation was entirely different from the usual one and is the same as that used in the recent monograph of mine on the adoption of the federal Constitution. Votes in the House of Representatives furnished | tation and a chance for the minority. It the material used and United States maps were made to show the congressional districts, colored to indicate the character of the votes of the members representing them. Civil lists and apportionment acts were used with the greatest care in order to locate the districts accurately. In this way the principal votes of the House during the first eight Congresses were combined in as many separate maps, each indicating the sections, Federal or Republican. during that particular Congress. Heretofore, congressional action has been studied quite largely from speeches and public documents, and as a result little progress has been made toward that accurate placing of sections, which can alone supply the real reason for a particular turn of public opinion, and hence of national pollcy. The members of the House stand close to the people and a map locating a

shown by a chart upon which was indicated the proportion of speakers in the House to those who merely voted. This was especially noteworthy in the case of the questions of tariff and internal improvements. From one-tenth to one-fifth only of those voting made speeches on the general subject under debate, making it manifestly unfair to judge from the speeches recorded what were the opinions of the large majority who did not speak.

Shown by a chart upon which was indicated have known of Kane's claim for Gilpin in the obituary notice of the latter, read before the society Feb. 17, 1854, in which he said that Gilpin had proposed the first matured plan for minority representation which had gained public attention among us. Indeed, Fisher could hardly have escaped seeing the pamphlet itself, as Gilpin doubtless sent copies to all his colleagues in the society.

"Salem Dutcher, in his Minority or Prodanger of this method arises from the to be in existence. gerrymander that neutralizes sections, and is a serious obstacle to the correct de-

in character, being made by combining the secure the result expressed in the several "Three sections, the Hudson, Potomac

and Chesapeake, and the Carolina, show

limited to affairs of state, yet the evidence proportional representation was at length to explain the particular location of sections. That is left for a later and more deled study. It is thought sumcient to in dicate in the present connection that to culty. The small States mustered all their | trace the evolution of public opinion, we must first give it a local habitation, and then, proceeding outward, gather evidence that shall make plain peculiar economic and social conditions that find voice in pub-

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

Prof. James's Paper on Early Propor-

tionate Representation. The third paper was, probably, the most interesting of the day to the ordinary citizen who does not go as far into the study of many of the questions of the day as time more to the practical side. It was by Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago. The title was "The Representation." The paper was quite lengthy, but a good abstract is as follows: "On May 3, 1844, the American Philosphical Society at Philadelphia gave Thomas Gilpin, Esq., permission to read a printed Minorities of Electors to Act with the Majority in Elected Assemblies.' paper had been printed by the author at his own expense, and dedicated to the society. The date at the end of the paper is May 1, 1844, in the dedication May 3,

"Two copies of the pamphlet are in the Philadelphia library, one is reported to be in the Harvard College library, and there are probably also copies in other lbraries, though the writer has not been able to find any such. It is a small pamphlet of fifteen pages, and was reprinted in the Penn Monthly in 1872. "This paper is remarkable as being one of the first, if not the very first, of the systematic discussions of the plan now known as minority or proportional representation. The paper antedates Thomas Hare's earliest essay on the subject of

minority representation by thirteen years, and that of James Garth Marshall by almost ten years. "The author wrote in a city, the members of whose legislative body, called were elected at the time on general ticket by a majority vote. had become unsatisfactory. seemed to Gilpin that such a plan was based on two principles, one of which was sound and the other unsound. It is right that the majority shall govern, but not right that the voice of the minority shall be unheard. He, therefore, undertook to examine the question whether legislative assembly can be selected as to represent the respective interests of the community in deliberation, and to allow to the majority that control in its decisions

to which it is entitled. "The political evils from which the city of Philadelphia suffered at that time seem to be the same as at present-bossism and the subordination of local to national issues. The caucus comes in for severe criticism, and one of the arguments the author advances for his system is that, in his opinion, it would prevent 'those hasty and unjust displacements from office which have taken place, by granting to the suc-cessful party all the benefits of office, so offensive to the sentiments and feelings of a large and independent part of the community, desirious only of a steady, just and impartial administration of government.' From which it would seem as if the spoils system had already become MAJORITIES AND PLURALITIES.

as distinct from plurality vote, the author thinks, was occasioning many evils-not the least among them that of giving to a small third party an entirely disproportionate influence, when the two great parties were nearly equal in numbers. Thus, he said, the system of majority in Massachusetts had thrown an entirely undue power into the hands of the Abolitionists. who, by giving their support first to one party and then to another, could practically nake its own terms, and was thus forcing both the other parties to become radical on the slavery issue, when, otherwise, neither of them would have been so. Nor did he think that the plan of plurality voting just then adopted by Massachusetts as a remedy for this evil would help matters; on the contrary, it would make it worse, since it might give to a party, abmunity without consulting the other parties at all. "The plan proposed by the author was very simple. Each party was to put up its candidates as usual—a number equal

to the whole number to be elected. The voting was to go on in the usual way. each voter having one vote for each of then in Council. After the election each party was to have a number of representatives assigned to it, bearing the same ratio to twenty as its vote bore to the total vote. The names standing first on the party list should be declared elected should be exhausted. The system is worked out in considerable detail in the pamphlet. | near to destroying the whole genius, It is practically the free list system, which has been adopted of late in portions of

Switzerland. the American Philosophical Society that the paper was discussed in that body, either at the time or later; nor is it very apparent from the history of the times what the immediate occasion was which gave rise to the paper. The subject of representative reform was, of course, on the tapis at that time. The law of Congress requiring the States to be divided into single-member dictricts had only just been passed, after great excitement in Congress. in answer to a demand for fairer represenis quite possible that more detailed researches will show that those ideas were advanced by earlier writers during the discussion incident to this act of Congress. At present they seem, in this form at any rate, to have been original with Thomas Gilpin; even if they had also been advanced before by writers and thinkers in Europe,

which does not yet appear. "Hare does not mention having seen this namphlet, though the expressions, 'quota' and 'representative quota,' are here used much in the Hare sense. J. Francis Fisher. of Philadelphia, in his 'Degradation of Our Representative System and Its Reform' (Philadelphia, 1863), claims to have worked out a plan similar to Hare's before the latter had published anything upon the sub-In such a case he may have been indebted to Gilpin, or, at least, to the discussion which Gilpin started, for the fundaseries of votes of these members is as-sumed to be a fair representation of pop-ular opinion on these questions. The im-portance of voting over mere speaking is may have beard Gilpin's paper. He must possess it, and avoid hobbies. It is easy this country at that time it would be neces-

of the large majority who did not speak. "Salem Dutcher, in his 'Minority or Pro-"The basis of the maps was the vote in portional Representation' (New York, 1872), the House, without reference to party name, on the supposition that sections could ject of minority representation in English, best be made to appear in this way. The

"Thomas Gilpin, the author of the pamphlet-which, whether the first or not, is lineation of sections after 1814. The other | certainly an early and cogent argument for objections may be obviated by taking a the principle of fair play for the minorities long series of votes, extending through —was born in Philadelphia in 1776 and died many Congresses, thus eliminating special in the same city in 1853. He was a successcases and securing average results."

FURTHER ABOUT THE MAPS.

In speaking of the maps after the address, Dr. Libby said: "The first series of maps presented, eight in number, were composite from Philadelphia at the outbreak of the presented, or between Pullman and Debs."

In the same city in 1893. He was a success-ful paper manufacturer, and has the credit fortune has placed in our hands. Youth is keen to discern sobriety of mind as an element of thought. He who, in a moment, settles ex cathedra, the question of right between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland, or between Pullman and Debs. revolution on account of supposed sympathy with England. He had feit in his life the votes of a number of measures (from six bitterness of belonging to a minority, which to twenty-three, according to Congress) to not only was unrepresented, but was not even allowed to speak in its own behalf. His son, whose thoughts may have been maps. These maps revealed the general turned to the subject by the experience of sectional advance or decline of party during his father, gathered together a series of that he was, by training and by bent of mind, a real political scientist. The art of practical politics was not his, but he had gleaned from history the principles of statecraft, and was suited to be architect of a new government and the builder of a new government and the builder of a new government and the builder of a strove continually for a recognition of the broadest principles, and who insisted without ceasing that the foundations of the new government must be national, not longer this period. Among the important features of the important features of the scriptions of the scription of the scription of the Society of the State. A good example of the last is the successive changes of party within out ceasing that the foundations of the new government must be national, not longer that the scription of the scription of the extension of the Republican area in New York, northward from the city of New York, until it meets the reverse movement new government must be national, not longer that the important features of the treatment of these of the interstate groupings, the title 'Exiles in Virginia, with Observations of the Evolutionary War.'

It has been said that an instructor must papers relating to the treatment of these the treatment of these of the Society of the title 'Exiles in Virginia, with Observations of the Evolutionary War.'

It is the peculiar attendant at their subject matter is largely be an investigator and an interpreter. It papers relating to the treatment of these of the title in Virginia, with Observations of the Evolutionary War.'

It is the peculiar the foundations of the Philosophical Society, the former one of the New York, until it meets the reverse movement of the Philosophical Society, the former one of the Philosophical Society, the former one of the Society of the Philosophical S rom Vermont and the northern part of the | and dedicated other pamphlets than the one on 'Minority Representation' to the society, notably one entitled 'An Essay on Organic Remains, as Connected with an Ancient especial unity of change. The persistent federalism of North Carolina is especially noticeable, since it seems to have escaped tional representation illustrates in a striking

general notice, and that of South Carolina is a little nearer solution, with the sections marked out for the first time.

Written at a period when there was a gen-"In the maps on the separate votes on the eral demand for some kind of reform in national bank, war of 1812, tariff and in- our system of representation, it undertook ternal improvement, the same general fea- to show how, by adopting a system of pro- the truer knowledge of us, which will make tures were brought cut. At this time a new | portional representation, the general ticket section makes its appearance, the Ohio and and caucus system could be made to yield great lake section, and the South no longer satisfactory results. It failed to accomplish stands with the West. This new section, its immediate purpose; and now only, after omprising greater New England and New lifty years, is beginning to bear practical York, the Middle States and the West north of Tennessee, was influenced by free land to develop the marvelous resources of the Mississippi valley, and speedily outgrew the narrow State idea under the stress of national problems and the ever expanding possibilities of future development.

"Little or no effort is made in this paper event, Gilpin's plan has much to recommend

THE LAST SYMPOSIUM.

Collegiate Instruction on Good Citizenship Lines.

The symposium of the afternoon, and the last thing on the programme of the meeting, was the subject "How May Collegiate and University Instruction in History, Economics, Political Science and So- for the future to see a distinguished colciology be Made More Effective for Good Citizenship?" The principal paper was read by Prof. John J. Halsey, of Lake of Chicago University men in the Civic Forest University. The paper was discussed | Federation of the great central metropolis, by Prof. James H. Canfield and Prof. J. A. Woodburn, who spoke without manu- social science teachers more fully assume script. A synopsis of Prof. Halsey's paper | their social duties, the world of affairs will

"The function of every true instructor is dual; on the one hand investigation, on the other interpretation. There is no need Earliest American Essay in Proportional | at this time to emphasize the former. Men have been sought after as instuctors in our smaller colleges with apparently sole reference to their powers of research, in disregard of the fact that there is no place for the mere investigator, as such, in a college. He whose proper place is in the entitled, 'On the Representation | laboratory of research of the great university is asked to become a factory hand in the operative college. Now, the work Bloom of the college instructor, as in truth also lows: of the university instructor, is not that of the analyst and of the laboratory, but of the artificer and of the work-shop. A large bump of curiosity alone will not make a teacher; a natural or acquired habit of communicativeness is also necessary. A teacher is an interpreter, a revealer. He need not be primarily an investigator at all; he needs must bring the truth, discovered by himself or others, to acceptance

"Far be it from any one to disparage the work of investigation and research It is the basis upon which all instruction must rest. Nay, more, no instruction can be forcible which proceeds from a mind unused to methods of original research. Accuracy, patience, forbearance, judiciousmindedness, are to be acquired in no other way, and are to be communicated only by him who has acquired. But all this in no wise implies the power of interpretation, which involves the grasp of a relation; a relation that must be created by discovered and other minds. Our best hope as investigators must be to communicate to our students in the few short years of its spirit; a supreme love of truth for the institution as such can exercise. its own sake; a conviction that inaccuracy, carelessness and partisanship are mental crimes. But it is my sincerest belief that this conviction must be accentuated and fortified by our influence as that of men minds, as interpreters and revealers, that teacher is not in vital touch with the stirthe Boises? Is the graduate world looking back to us, drawn by influences that are magnetic and personal, as are our fathers, nay, even ourselves, to the men who have helped to make us? Are we not in danger in who come after, which has hitherto been the force of continuity, bringing down the heritage of matured wisdom through the ages? Are we in our swing toward enfranchisement from tradition not in danger of accumulated opinion, and of becoming tangential, rather than orbital as regards the central truths of life? "If we are to produce men able to use for practical purposes the results of their collegiate training, we must be something more than lecturers, laboratory superintendents, or library indexes, we must be

come more and more, rather than less and ess, teachers, instructors, interpreters, TRAINING THE STUDENTS. "Our physical and natural science laborasolutely in the minority, the power of inated one, must not let our domain suf-controlling the public policy of the com- fer by comparison. Ours is pre-eminently law and social morality, and even sis only the supreme expression of public Opinion must be to us the coopinion. ordinate of gravity, of chemical affinity, say twenty men-that was the number of vital force. It is the working principle in our sphere of action. We cannot neglect it or condemn it without taking the attitude of the church toward Galileo. Yet, the latest tendency seems to be to minimize and disparage it by setting up an opposition between it and the results until the number assigned to the party of investigation. In the assault upon preconceived opinion, we have come perilously are teaching our students to be independent and fearless and critical, but this is only the negative side of a genuine seeker after truth. Are we making them patient and cautious and distrustful of their own opinions—as distrustful as they are of ours? May we not continue still to say with true wisdom: "Be not the first by whom the ner

tried. William Hamilton, in his third "Sir on metaphysics, said to his students: 'I must beg that you will, for the present. hypothetically upon authority-what you may not ade-quately understand; but this only to the end that you may not hereafter be under the necessity of taking any conclusion upon trust. Nor is this temporary exaction of credit peculiar to philosophical education. In the order of nature, belief always precedes knowledge-it is the condition of instruction.' Now, this 'temporary exaction of credit, of which Sir Will liam speaks, is, of necessity, for all of us, in the larger portion of our activilties, a permanent exaction. The bulk of the knowledge of the wisest of us is based upon nothing better than belief on the word of others. If we can succeed, as I believe we have not yet done, in giving our average student a power to distinguish between the occasions on which he can and on which he cannot rely on his own unaided judgment, we can then trust him not to bring the house down about his ears when he attempts to put

controversy. It is not easy to get them to hold a middle course between the doctrin-airies and the fatalists, to run and yet not become frenzied; to accept from Goethe the wise words: 'Without haste, without rest.' Much stress has been laid by this paper on our right to present opinions as well as phenomena. It is now necessary to say that, in doing so, we must present principles, and not prescriptions. Our distinctive work in life as interpreters is to bring men to a clearer vision, a surer apbring men to a clearer vision, a surer apprehension, a more subdued and yet more responsive emotion, a saner judgment. Just so far as we are seen to be able to so give the complexity of all social and political movement, to recognize both the centrif-ugal and centripetal, will we be likely or any of the other questions that clamor for solution, may electrify and dazzle his audience of youngsters, but he will hardly help them much toward the grasp of the principles of economics or of international law, or toward a wise course of conduct as future citizens. "It has been said that an instructor must

to make our students free-traders, or Re-

publicans, or silver faddists, or Socialists; to lead them, in fact, to either side of a

the practical world rejects these products from his workroom, if he himself daily neglects his civic and social duties. "In no way can a man better test the validity of his own teachings, in no better way avoid that dangerous appellation 'literary feiler,' than in the service which citizenship puts upon him. We of the social sciences cannot afford to be recluses of the laboratory or the study. We need the education which the civic and the social life gives; the men who live there only need our pupils more acceptable to them, and the larger and saner vision which our scholastic attainments may bring to their intenser living. It is not merely at the polls that we are wanted. At the primary, in the convention, in every organization for political and social control or reform, dents or our public that we are in earnest as to good citizenship unless we illus-

men should keep out of politics. Rather they should enter in, not as partisans, as tariff faddists, as factional and sectional, but, so far as they can get in, as independents, as economists, as friends of all social progress and well being. "Happily, the college men are moving in this direction, and it is prophetic of good lege president of our section, who has stood before kings, accepting simply the duties of a juryman, or to the prominence or in the discussions of her bankers and financiers. These are indications that when more fully recognize them as valuable coad-

ssume to exact from them. It seems a de

fective civics to insist that the college

tions and possibilities. IDEALS IN THE COLLEGE.

utors, and will more cordially accept at

their hands students who have come to a

better understanding of themselves, limita-

There the Good Citizenship Seeds Should Be Planted. President Canfield was followed in this discussion by Prof. J. A. Woodburn, of Bloomington. An abstract of his paper fol-

"I think this association is to be congratulated that so large a part of its deliberations are given over to questions of good citizenship. All of our discussions yesterday bore upon that line of thought. In this we are but in harmony with the spirit of our time. "'How may collegiate and university instruction in certain lines promote good citizenship'-this is a part of the same general question of yesterday's discussions The first casual observation which comes our way in thought of this subject is that He paid a high tribute to Mark Hopkins as good citizenship is the result of public education—public education constant and a philosopher and learned man, but said he thought the greatest business in the persistent by all the factors entering into country, or the smallest, would have been our civic life, the press, the pulpit, the school, the home. Therefore the first thing bankrupt in ninety days under his managefor our colleges and universities to see to in A Day on Braddock's Road. the way of advancing our citizenship is to determine that the institutional influences, A paper on "A Day on Braddock's Road" the institutional forces in our colleges and was read by Prof. Reuben G. Thwaites, of universities must be directed to this end. the Wisconsin Historical Society. The pa-The college or university as an instituthe instructor: a relation between the truth | tion must be recognized as taking a stand per was an account of a trip made over and exerting a force for the highest and this road by the writer and his wife last best civic life. In the personnel of the fac-May. The road described was made famous ulties, in the public ideas advanced, by that we have them a small bit of the method their participation in public affairs, in of the scientific laboratory, but much more every possible agency and influence which by the fact it is one of the works of George Washington, who assisted in surveying it in 1754. Aside from this and the many little descriptive incidents which Mr. Thwaites "With this in view I would say, in the brought out in a pleasing manner, there was nothing in the paper of interest to the general public, although, considered historically, it would be a valuable addition to

first place, that the university must hold to the highest ideal, and it must in all of its instruction inculcate that ideal. It must be taught first and last and constantly of a larger horizon, bearing in upon their that the young man or woman who goes from our college halls with the exthe true is also the go d. Strive, as earnest- pectation of serving the state must expect ly as we may, with false humility, to eliminate ourselves, let us not be deceived into there is high authority for saying-no less there is high authority for saying-no less believing that we have eliminated personal authority than the great Edmund Burke, opinion. It is a common belief that the political philosopher and statesman—that political philosopher and statesman-that prudence is the highest political virtue." ring world of to-day as were those who taught our fathers. Where now are the Mark Hopkinses, the Waylands, the Friezes, other philosopher who has referred to political prudence as a rascally virtue. The highest political virtue must embrace the highest political integrity. With the lower ideal that nothing succeeds like success, that we may sacrifice honor, honesty, integthe so-called interests of abstract truth and | rity, the welfare of the state, for the proernment. From which it would seem as if through the elimination of the personal if the spoils system had already become firmly established in Philadelphia by 1840 grip upon the thought and purpose of those of our universities cannot compromise. Our sell for them some valuable bonds. As his in some instances been disgraced and degraded by the same spirit which has disgraced our elections and endangered free institutions-the dominance in the gnoring the uses of conservatism and of minds of college men that the highest and chief end of their contention is to win a game, instead of the higher ideal, as expressed by President Schurman, that the end of the game is not the victory, but the result which comes from honorably contending for victory. So, in politics the end is not to carry the majority by hook or crook, but to stand honorably for a cause worth having a majority for. I hold that, if the university, or college, in the whole life of the institution, has not this spirit, its curricula of courses in history and politics are in vain. "This, of course, is to be done, as I have said, not only by our institutions of learn-

ing, but by all the educational agencies of society; not only by the courses in history, sociology, economics and politics, but by all departments of the university. I merely wish to emphasize the idea that the university and collegiate institution as such ought to, and can, wield a positive and effectual influence in that direction. "In the second place, I have spoken of the inculcation of that rectitude, which, having knowledge of good and evil, will choose the good, the highest welfare of the State. But a good, stupid, blundering, ignorant man cannot be a good citizen. He must have eyes to see, comprehension to comprehendhe must know the laws and policies, the ways and means by which he may serve the

"How shall we so educate that the young men and women coming from our colleges and universities may be ready in character, training and knowledge to serve the State? If, in this phase of the subject, I may resort briefly to specifics, I would say: By the extension of our courses in politics and political history. The educational world is now considerably vexed with the Erglish problem. Our deficiencies are sadly felt in college, in the writing and speaking of English. It is, therefore, agreed, not only that all departments of the university should contribute to the betterment of our use of the mother tongue, but that compulsory courses should be retained established, and this in the face of the tendency to larger elec-tives. Is it reasonable to say that instruction for participation in our civic life is less important than instruction in the use of good English? Could not certain general courses be established in which all the students of the colleges and universities should be expected to engage? "2. Such courses should embrace the study of current politics and political problems."

Reflected on Mark Hopkins's Ability. President James H. Canfield, of the University of Kansas, occupied about fifteen minutes discussing the paper of the afternoon symposium. He took exceptions to many parts of Professor Halsey's paper. He said he did not consider Mark Hopkins an ideal instructor because he had no con ception of the necessities or practicabilities of life. He related an incident that occurred during the war. Mark Hopkins was presiding at a meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions. It was proposed to send a certain amount of money



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In the meantime twenty Pinkerton detectives were on his track, and, spending \$100,000 in their search, Bidwell was at last

located. He was condemned to imprison-

at hard labor. He credits his release to a

newspaper reporter. During the launching of a man-of-war he saved one of the pris-

oners from drowning, which, in an elaborate

article, came to the notice of the Prince of

Wales, and through the efforts of President Harrison Bidwell was finally released. He

says he wants to lead an honest life, and

offers to lecture free on the evils of English

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REPERTOIRE:

CRAND - TO-NIGHT sary to make some provision for the cost of sending the money, which would be con-siderable. Mr. Hopkins replied, after a little thought, "Oh, the committee can look Friday and Saturday Matinee and Night after the exchange," and passed to the next topic. A man who has no more business ideas than that, Professor Canfield thought, could not be expected to train young men By A. M. Palmer's Great Company, to become useful citizens of the country

Beautifully Stage L. Prices -- Matinee: 25c, 50c, 75c and st. Nights: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Seats at the Pembrose Souve ir Matinee Saturday. Sterling diver Trilby heart presented by Mabel Amber (Trilby) in person, to every lady occupying reserved reat **PADEREWSKI**

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